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A

PROPOSAL

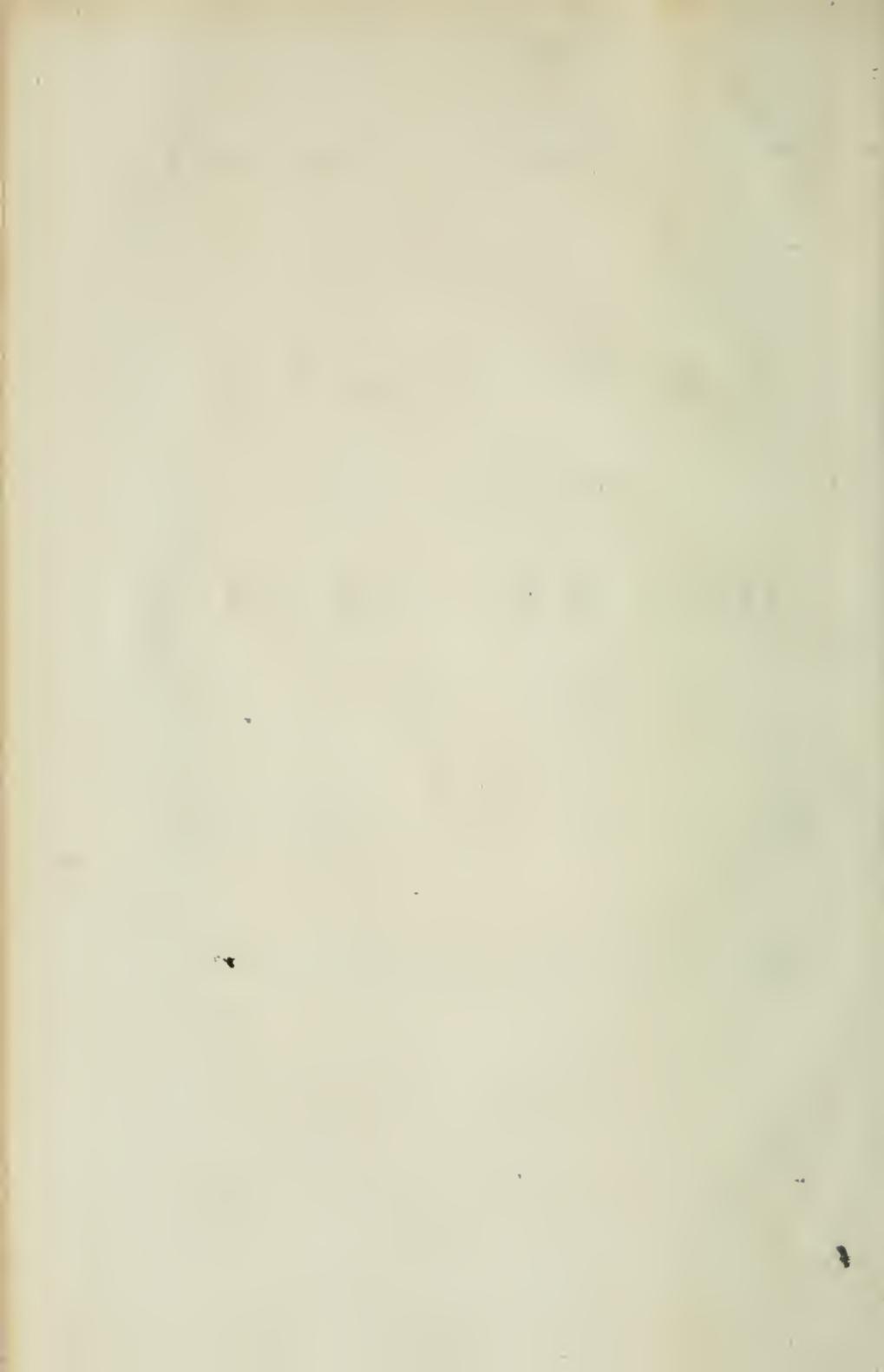
For REDRESSING the

GRIEVANCES

OF THE

NATION, &c.

[Price Six-Pence.]



A

PROPOSAL
For REDRESSING the
GRIEVANCES
OF THE
NATION,

Under the following HEADS, *viz.*

The NATIONAL DEBT,	NAVY,
TAXES,	RIOT ACT,
EXCISE LAWS,	SEPTENNIAL ACT,
PENAL LAWS,	PLACEMEN,
ARMY,	CORRUPTION, &c. &c.

In a Method of Reasoning entirely New.

Humbly submitted
To the Consideration of the PUBLICK.

L O N D O N:

Printed for M. COOPER, at the *Globe* in Pa-
ter-noster-Row.

AC911.1760.P7-6

A

PROPOSAL, &c.

I Am very well aware, that what I am about to present to the Publick, will be treated as a wild, extravagant Proposal; and the Author of it thought possessed of all the Frantick, Patriot Spirit of a certain zealous *Levite*, whose good Will to this Country frequently makes such a shining Figure in many of our News Papers; but I must beg Leave to apprise all such ludicrous Readers, that Instances innumerable might be brought to shew the many wonderful Things have been effected by Means to all Human Appearance the very Quintessence of Madness; and it is from a thorough Conviction of this, that I have been for some Time of an Opinion, that if ever the Grievances of this Nation be redressed, it must be by some such extravagant Thoughts as are here suggested.

B

In

In many obstinate and chronical Cases of the Body Natural, Nothing but desperate Remedies will effect a Cure ; and by a Parity of Reason, our present, generally allow'd untoward National Situation seems to authorise a no-less extraordinary Recipe to the Body Politick. There is a received Opinion too among the Faculty, which is no less pertinent to the Occasion, namely, That He is the best Physician, that hits best the Cause of a Distemper, and can soonest afterwards bring it to a Crisis, whether it be for the Restoration, or Dissolution of the Patient ; for certainly to know one's Fate is abundantly more eligible than to languish for Years under a doubtful and painful Expectation of it.

The Reader will find, nor am I ashamed to avow, that I have adopted this sagacious and expeditious Principle of the College in the following Proposal ; and as I apprehend enough has been said by Way of Preparation, without further introductory Ceremony, I come to the first Article of Grievance proposed to be redressed, namely,

The NATIONAL DEBT.

The Generality of People I am sensible, how sanguine soever they may be in their Wishes

Wishes of seeing the National Debt in a Way of being paid off, will be for proceeding fair and softly in the arduous Business, nor fail to recommend, as the only practicable and wisest Method, a lingering Reduction of it, either by lessening the Number of Places, regulating Salaries, lowering of Interest, abolishing of Pensions, or such other saving Methods, as should be thought most effectual for that Purpose; but with humble Submission, and agreeable to the before-mentioned Doctrine, I am for bringing the Grievance complain'd of, to a more accelerated Crisis; and in order to compass that End, instead of waiting for so languid a Reduction, that may waste us for at least a Century to come, without being much the better for it, I would most earnestly propose, a yet ten Times larger Encrease of the National Debt at the least, by all the lavish Ways and Means in the Power of the most fertile Head to devise.

If any one would know my Method of Reasoning in Support of this Measure, it is this :

The more we owe, the greater, it must be allowed, will be the Impossibility of paying; and the greater the Impossibility of paying, the easier of Course, and more re-

conciled the publick Creditor will be under his Loss, whenever the National Debt shall have attained the unwieldy Acquisition proposed, and that Crisis of Annihilation shall arrive, which the Necessity of Things will render unavoidable, and to which all Right and Law must eternally give Way. People, in this Case, instead of vainly repining at what could not be remedied, would, or I am much mistaken, rather seek to administer Consolation to one another in their calamitous Situation. Some would fairly own, that in the Main they had not so much Reason to complain, as they had received their Principal over and over in Interest.—Others, I am confident, of a considerate and compassionate Turn, would derive no small Extenuation of their Sufferings from a due Reflection of the good old Proverb, the sage Authority of which they would be apt to quote, and cry out, *Where it is not to be had, the King must lose his Right.*—While others, again, on the same Principle of Wisdom, and with equal Propriety and Equity, would not fail to urge, that *Where the Kingdom hath it not, the People also must lose their Right.*—I am fully convinced, that the Annihilating Scheme talked of some Years ago, would have been carried into Execution, had the then Minister been provided with the same excellent Preservatives against the Apprehensions

sions he entertained of the dangerous Consequences such a Step might prove to the publick Tranquillity.

Having thus establish'd, we apprehend beyond a Possibility of Contradiction, a most apparent Likelihood of a peaceful and dutiful Acquiescence to the aforesaid Necessity of Things, we will now proceed to enumerate some other conciliating Circumstances, that would not less contribute to the same desirable End, namely, The Prevention of general Clamour and Confusion.

1st, As the Bulk of the People would be brought to a greater Equality by this Event, so they would not only be secretly satisfied with, and rejoice at it, but being the Majority, would likewise serve to keep the Minority of Sufferers within just Bounds, and prevent their Complaints and Resentments from breaking out into the dangerous Consequences that have been mentioned.

2dly, For Argument's Sake, supposing the above Reasonings should fail of having the Weight we have given them, let it be remember'd, that nothing that ever befel this Nation, of how black and horrid a Nature soever, was ever any more than nine Days Wonder.

3dly,

3dly, The Sufferers aforesaid, by being put to their Shifts for a Subsistence, would contribute of Necessity to promote the Ways of Industry, as well as Trade; both which cannot be too much cultivated by those, who would be thought Well-Wishers to the Prosperity of this Nation.

4thly, When once the Spunge should be employed, and we should have a clear Score, what a glorious Prospect should we not have of un-mortgaged, un-anticipated Funds! This would put us in a Condition to carry on War after War, in Support of the Balance of Power, for Centuries to come: By this we should be enabled once more to make our old Enemy tremble; and whether in making War, or Peace, have that Influence among the Nations that *Britain* has had, and ought to have, and I trust will continue to have in *Sæcula Sæculorum.*

Lastly, From the Consideration of these, and all other Advantages accruing, I think all Apprehensions of publick Danger must subside, and consequently that I have made it appear to Demonstration, from the Nature and Circumstances of Things, that the nearer the National Debt is brought to 8 Hundred Millions, the nearer it is to redress,

as

as well as the Nation to Prosperity.—So taking it for granted enough has been said on this Subject to satisfy any reasonable Man, we will proceed to take the next Head of Grievance into our mature Deliberation, namely,

Our T A X E S.

And truly, the same Method of Reasoning I apprehend will hold to the full as strong in this Article, as the preceding one.—Therefore I shall not hesitate to propose, that our Taxes may be encreased with the same Rapidity as that of our Debts; which may be effected by the following Method, *viz.* by taxing every Thing 'till we leave Nothing to tax; and when we have so left Nothing to tax, those Things already taxed, may be taxed three or four Times over, or more, and the Duties on each raised again, 'till they are encreased to the enormous Burthen most likely to produce the favourite Scheme of a Crisis, I am so warmly contending for.

It is true, indeed, it may be objected, that Taxes are so many Clogs upon Trade, and that high Duties would encrease the Smuggling Practice in the same Degree of Proportion; insomuch, that we should at

last become a Nation of Smugglers ; that is, our Fair Traders would be drawn into that illicit Commerce by that first Principle of Human Nature, Self-Preservation from Ruin and Starving.

But to all such Objectors as may be further inclined to treat the proposed Crisis, as an idle, ridiculous, and monstrous Position, big with Folly and Nonsense, and incapable of producing the least Shadow of Good, even by the Help of the most sanguine Imagination, I humbly beg Leave nevertheless to offer the following Answer in Support of the said monstrous Position, as above represented, with the Addition of divers other silly Epithets.

When a Beast is overloaded, do you not lighten the Burthen ? When the Super-structure is too cumbrous for the Building, are you not obliged to take it off again ? When the Waters of a River have overflowed its Banks, do they not return into their ancient Channel ? In like Manner, when the Nation has borne while bearing is good, shall we not be obliged, as in the Case of the Beast, to lighten the Burthen ? or of the Building, to reduce the unwieldy Superstructure ? or of the Waters to return to their former more contracted Channel ?

This

This being the Case, need I point out the good Effects, that are visible to any one with the least Portion of Discernment? Who is it will say, that in such an unclogged Situation, our Commerce would not flourish, even to the utter Extirpation of that of our Neighbours and Rivals? or who is it will deny, that this would not prove the only infallible Nostrum for effecting the total Annihilation of the pernicious and infamous Practice of Smuggling, so vainly attempted in these our Days, when our Taxes are only as so many Feathers of a Burthen upon Trade, in Comparison to that I have been proposing to have it saddled with?

I have Reason therefore to hope from the Premises, that the Mercantile Part of my Fellow Subjects will pardon, for the Sake of the End, the seemingly oppressive Means to bring it about.—At the same Time, I make no Doubt but they will afford me their Attention to what I have further to propose concerning those Twin Grievances of the foregoing, *viz.*

Our EXCISE and PENAL LAWS.

That I may pay all due Deference to that noble Seminary of the National Revenue in the *Old Jewry*, maliciously stigmatized by some City Wags, The Office of Inquisition, which Appellation indeed holds good in a literal Sense, but in another conveys to us an Idea of one of the most Infernal of all Human Institutions.—

That I may pay it nevertheless all due Deference, I say I would propose, that all Duties, of what Nature soever, be subject to the Laws of Excise, as being the most summary, and the Method of Collection the least expensive to the Nation ; and altho' this can't be effected all at once, as indeed what arduous Undertaking can ? And as moreover the Word Excise is extremely odious and unpopular, I would further propose to have other Names given to the same Thing, such as Inland Duties, or by Way of Licences on certain Dealers, which may gradually and easily be extended to all Dealers ; at the same Time again, the Duties on the said Licences may be raised, or fallen, like the Land Tax, as the Exigences of the State may require.

Co-operative with this Measure, I would have a Hundred or two, or more of Penal Laws added to those already in Force, well fenced, and abounding with the strongest Oaths that can be devised by the Wit of Man.

Methinks I hear several well-meaning People outrageous in their Exclamations on this Occasion, crying out, What can this Enemy of Liberty, this Prostitute, this Tool, this Hireling, mean by what he is advancing ?

Have a little Patience, Gentlemen, and be not so profuse of your opprobrious Epithets.—Please to hear what I have to say in Defence of my Proposal.

Let it be considered, that a general Exercise, like a Tumour, is only painful in its Progress.—Like that, when it is swoln to a Head, it will burst, and Ease, and a Cure will follow—or to set the Thing in another Point of Light, agreeable to the ancient Philosopher, the Nation, like him, should rejoice when under the heaviest Pressure of Misfortune, as then we might reasonably hope to be at the Eve of good Fortune.—Or agreeable again to the Wisdom of

a Proverb of our own, When Things are at the worst, they will mend.—But to be still more particular—When every Man's House is as open to the Officers of Excise as to those of his own Family: When the Secrets of his Commerce and Circumstances are entirely at their Mercy: When moreover the Divine Being is justly incensed at our wantonly multiplying Oaths, that must necessarily be broken, and render us a Nation of Perjurors;—When he is ready to punish National Sins with National Vengeance;—In this Case, I will be bold to say, a general Excise has no more Chance of escaping Perdition and Destruction, than the abominable Town of old, had from that of Fire and Brimstone.

And this naturally leads me to the Consideration of that Bulwark, that Champion, that Executor of unpopular Laws,

The A R M Y.

Having hitherto argued on a Physical Principle, for the Sake of Variety, I shall beg Leave to change that Method of Reasoning, and avail myself of two well-known Rules in Arithmetick, *viz.* The Rule of Three Direct, and the Rule of Three Reverse,

verse, to illustrate the Force of my future Argumentations.

Various have been the Changes that have been rung against a Standing Force in a Free Country.—In every revolving Age, this Topick, like the vain Rhetorical Flourishes of old Rome against the Dictatorship, has employ'd the Heads and Tongues of all Degrees of People, from the Statesman and Senator down to the lowest Denomination of our Politicians, whether displaying their Talents in a House of Parliament, a Barber's Shop, or a Cobler's Stall; and this with a View of ridding us of our Apprehensions for Liberty, as well as procuring Ease to the People, by a Reduction at least, if not a total Annihilation of those Locusts; but hitherto with as little Effect as *Cato* had of old, when he sent to *Cæsar* to bid him disband his Legions.

With all due Deference nevertheless to their Endeavours, I must entreat they will henceforth cease their Clamour and Opposition on this Head, and rather lend their eloquent Assistance for augmenting the Number of those dreaded Sons of Mars, represented such a Burthen to the People, and so dangerous to the Constitution.

How

How dishonourable indeed is it to a powerful Nation to have so trifling a Standing Force, which scarce deserves the Name of a Royal Army, and seems rather calculated to keep the Smugglers in Awe, than to keep out a formidable Foreign Power! When I read of the Muster-Roll of the King of *Prussia*, How does it pique my Pride as an Englishman, that we cannot cope with him in Point of Military Strength by almost a tenth Part.

Let People then, I say, cease their Clamour and Opposition at the Mention of a Propofal for encreasing the Army : I can assure them, they have the less Reason for their Apprehensions on this Score, as I am going to prove irrefragably, that nothing can produce a greater Benefit to this Nation, than such an Augmentation, and that instead of a Curse, as some will be apt to call it, it will prove the greatest Blessing that can possibly befall us.

Attend all ye that are astonished at this seeming Paradox ! while I endeavour to solve it to your Satisfaction, by the aforesaid Rule of Three Reverse. *More* requires *Less*, says that excellent Rule, which apply'd to our Army, plainly demonstrates, that it must

be encreased to *More* before it can be reduced to *Less*. On the other Hand, if you examine the Rule of Three Direct, you will find it says with equal Excellence, that *Less* requires *Less*. Now by uniting the Force of these Arguments, deducible from these admirable Rules, it follows I think pretty demonstrably, that the *More* being reduced to *Less*, and this *Less* again producing still *Less*, it would so reduce the Army at last, that we should have none at all, or at least one not worth naming.—One, I mean, that could do us neither Good, nor Harm.

Halloo! ye Sons of Liberty! ye Publicans cry Huzza! at this pleasing, however distant Prospect, that we are not like to wait 'till the Day of Judgment for an Event you have so long wish'd might come to pass.

Methinks I hear a Peal of Acknowledgments to me for administering this seasonable Piece of Consolation that is warranted and founded on such cogent and conclusive Arguments.—You are extremely welcome, Gentlemen all.—In Return, I only make it my Request you will attend me a little further, while I argue, with equal Force of Reasoning, on the Means of
re-

redressing some other of our Grievances ; the next of which, that claims my Regard, is

The N A V Y.

Having the profoundest Veneration for this Branch of our National Glory, Terror and Protection, I will be more than ordinarily zealous in my Endeavours to redress the Grievances, that may have crept into it.

The common Topick of Complaint is, that we do not give that Encouragement to our Sailors they seem to claim and deserve. To manifest therefore the great Regard I have for that most useful Body of People, agreeable to the aforesaid excellent Rule of Three Direct, as *Less* requires *Less*, I would propose a further Reduction of our Seamen, till it is brought to the lowest Ebb, which every one must allow is a most infallible Mark that it will flow again ; or in other Words, it plainly proves, that they must have *less* Encouragement before they can hope to have *more*.

Again—If it be urged that all the Care in the World is not taken of them with Reg-

Respect to their Provisions, I answer in the same wise Spirit of Reasoning, that if it often happens, that they are exceeding bad, I would have the Occasions more frequent, and the Badness encreased in Proportion, for the same profound Proverbial Reason already mentioned, the Authority of which we think fit to enforce again, as there cannot possibly be a better, namely, that *when Things are at the worst they will mend.*

Among the other Hardships and Discouragements it is pretended the Sailors labour under, their being kept for Years out of their Prize Money, that others may enjoy the Benefit or Interest of what they have purchased at the imminent Peril of Life and Limb, as well as the Manner of Pressing, and being turned over into other Ships, are not the least considerable.—I would propose therefore, as a competent Remedy in the Article of Prize Money, that the said laudable Practice may continue. I would have a Sailor too pressed the Moment he arrives in the Channel, tho' after never so long a Voyage; nor be suffered to go ashore to see his Family; neither would I have him paid off, as often as he is turn'd over into other Ships.—Let all the above Practices I say continue, so long at least, till

there are no Sailors to receive Prize Money ; in which Case, I dare answer the next Race of Seamen would have their Prize Money better and more punctually paid for that Time forward for some Generations at least.

—When they should have been forced, by ill Usage, into Foreign Service, should we not receive them again, if they would return, with open Arms ? When we should have had none left to fight our Sea Battles, by a just Sense of their Loss and Value, would not a Sailor be esteem'd and cherish'd even as the Apple of the Eye ? Would he not be less hardly dealt with on his Arrival from a long Voyage ? Would he not rather be indulged a reasonable Time to go ashore on his private Affairs, and enjoy his Family and Friends ? Would not better Care be taken with Regard to his being paid off ? Should we not then, instead of reducing our Seamen, be for voting the keeping up a perpetual Standing Fleet, more than sufficient for answering the Purposes of Protection at Home, and Commerce Abroad ? —Let him that doubts of these Consequences, be blind to every other.—While he enjoys his Blindness therefore, I shall proceed

To another small Grievance complained of, I mean that arising from the Severity of

of certain Drubbing Captains of the Navy, which I propose remedying, not by my usual Method of an unmerciful, obstinate, and inhuman Continuance of that scandalous Practice, but by a small Clause in some future Act of Parliament, namely, by enacting, that no Officer in the Navy, Commission'd or Non-commission'd, should presume, for the future, to beat any Sailor on Board any of his Majesty's Ships of War, excepting such only as had been oftnest known to beat the Enemy.—In this Case, I will be bold to affirm, that that sort of Discipline would soon grow into Dis-use, and consequently the Grievance complain'd of redressed.

As to the Debt of the Navy, that being a National Grievance, it is of Course capable of the same Redress with the National Debt, and cannot fail therefore, as I have before proved, of producing the same desired Effect; for agreeable to the sagacious Position of a certain celebrated Physician, *That Remedy, says he, which performs a Cure on the Right Hand, must necessarily work the same on the Left.*

With the unquestionable Authority of this Great Man therefore I shall conclude the Redress I proposed of the Navy, and with D 2 the

the same laudable View, proceed to bestow some salutary Considerations on

The R I O T A C T.

If this Act be a Grievance, as some will have, it is, and that a great one too, for that it is a dangerous Instrument in the Hand of Power wickedly exercised, and under ever so mild an Administration it is a Kind of Sword hanging over the Head of Liberty.—If this Act, I say, be a Grievance, I have several Means in my Eye for the Redress of it, but shall confine myself to the following short and simple Method, namely, I would propose to have certain of our publick Places and Assemblies converted into so many Riot Acts: For Instance, to make myself better understood, one might be call'd the Masquerade Riot, another the Ranelagh Riot, another the Vauxhall Riot, another the Marybone Riot, another the Cuper's Riot, another the Playhouse Riot, another a Rout Riot, another a Drum and Drum Major Riot.—Without being vain, a Foible I am not the least tinctur'd with, I think it is not in the Wit of Man to have devised a more happy and effectual Method for the total Suppression of Luxury, so justly lamented and complain'd of by all Degrees of People.

I would

I would further propose, that the Coffee House Riot, the Tavern Riot, the Alehouse Riot, and the Gin Shop Riot might be added, which would not only be productive of a further Reformation of Manners, but likewise greatly lessen the Number of our Street Robberies, so frequently committed in every Part of this Metropolis, to the great Terror, Loss and Danger of its Inhabitants.

In short, that my Proposal may be as compleat as possible, I would have the several Acts so worded, that the most innocent Assembly of People should be made to be comprehended, and capable of being construed to be within some one or other of the said Riots, which would be such an Encrease of Power, as I apprehend few Ministers would dislike.

As to the executive Part of the said Acts, should this Proposal have it's desir'd Effect, instead of the Justices, I would have it solely vested in our worthy Prelates and Clergy, who so justly inveigh against the aforesaid Nurseries of Vice, Immorality and Profaneness, and are so zealous in their Endeavours to suppress them, that I am charitably inclined to believe they would

most piously and chearfully embrace the said Office, however vexatious and troublesome it might prove.

Agreeable therefore to this wise Regulation, I would lastly propose, that it be made Felony in any one that should not immediately after reading the respective Act in any of the above Assemblies, by any one of the said Prelates or Clergy ; and he, she, or they, so offending, should be prosecuted, as in Cases of Felony, accordingly.

There are many, I foresee, who will not be able to comprehend how the Redress proposed of one Riot can possibly be effected by the Multiplication of several, in the Manner as above represented.

To satisfy such short-sighted People, and in Compassion to the Shallowness of their Intellects, I will with great Perspicuity and Conciseness point out to them what I apprehend will be the necessary Consequence of such an Encrease. I take it for granted, and so must they, and every one, that when the above proposed Restraint should be laid on publick and private Pleasures, the Name of a Riot Act would become so odious in the Eyes of Men, Women, and Children, of all Denominations, that

that they would unanimously concur in the Demolition of all Riot Acts, and of Course the present Riot Act would necessarily be involved in the general Ruin ; which is a direct Confirmation of the Arithmetical Argument before made Use of, namely, that there must be *more* Grievances before we can hope to have *less*, that is, in other Words, *next to none at all*, if not absolutely *none at all*.

Having thus quite exhausted myself on this Subject, I proceed, by Way of Relaxation, to give my Thoughts on another, which I could wish was more free from Prejudice and Unpopularity, namely,

The S E P T E N N I A L A C T.

I shall not enter into the Merits of the several Arguments that have been made Use of against this Act, from a firm Persuasion they will fall to the Ground on a serious Perusal of the following Method of Reasoning upon it. This Law being made for the better establishing of the present Royal Family on its Accession to the Throne of these Kingdoms, it follows by right Logical Inference, that it is a very just, wise, and wholesome one.

Now

Now if a Septennial Law was thought of such Efficacy to answer that loyal End, by another Logical Argument commonly call'd *à fortiori*, by so much the stronger must the said End be answer'd by a *bis Septennial* one, as a *Vigint octennial* one would operate stronger than that again, and so progressively on.

I would propose therefore that a *Quinquagintennial* Law be immediately substituted instead of the present Septennial one, by which Means the Act of Settlement would receive such a prodigious Accession of Strength; and the Royal Family on the Throne would be so rivetted, and so thoroughly secur'd from any Apprehensions of Danger, that they would not scruple any longer to recur to the old Constitution, by indulging the People with Annual Parliaments, or at least with Triennial ones.

Having thus proved I think very demonstrably, in what Manner we may effect the Repeal of the Septennial Act, it brings me to two other Articles of Grievance complain'd of, which I will discuss together, I mean those under the unpopular Appellation of

PLACEMENT and CORRUPTION.

The Patriots seem to have exhausted every Image of Alarm and Dread on the Consequences of these two *publick Evils*, while others have spoke of them in a gayer Vein of Pleasantry.—Among other humourous Things, often have I heard them cry out in sacred Genealogical Terms, The Septennial Act begot Placemen, Placemen begot Corruption, and what Monster is Corruption to beget? No Monster if you please, ——I will take upon me to supply this Interrogatory, and venture to add, alike (I hope without Offence) in Scripture Phrase, that this same Corruption will at last put on Incorruption, and we shall again be a virtuous, envy'd and dreaded People.— But when and in what Manner, methinks I hear it eagerly asked, is this blest Event to be brought about? Have a Moment's Indulgence, and your Impatience shall be satisfied in a very few Words.

Agreeable to my favourite, already urg'd
Rule of Three Direct Argument of more
requires more, the Authority of which I
must still insist upon, I would propose the
further Cultivation of the Seeds of Cor-
ruption with all the Art and Industry ima-
ginable,

ginable, which may be effected by creating and splitting of Places without End, till there should not be a Man left in the three Kingdoms Proof against it. When Corruption shall have thus ravaged and possessed itself of all publick Offices and Places how sacred soever, as well as have putrified every Heart, and polluted every Hand, how unanimous soever the publick Business of the Nation might be carried on for a while: However Opposition might be struck dumb, and the English Language be in Danger of becoming less copious by the Loss of a Word, which by the by it can very well spare—Notwithstanding all this, I say, the Calm would but be of short Duration.— Then, as I was just now saying, would this same Corruption put on Incorruption, and we should again be a virtuous, envy'd and dreaded People.

But if after all has been urged, my Judgment should be fallible, I flatter myself my good Intentions will be allowed some Attonement for the mistaken and sanguine Expectations of the Proposer.

I cannot conclude therefore better than with addressing myself to a Power that is infallible in all his Ways. May God of his infinite Mercy vouchsafe other more effectual

Means for averting all our Evils, and rendering us once more a virtuous, envy'd and dreaded People! which will be my earnest Wishes and Prayers as long as I have Existence, and have the Pleasure to number myself among good Englishmen.

P O S T S C R I P T.

As Postscripts are generally written to supply the Defects of Forgetfulness and the Omission of certain Particulars, which should have had a Place in any preceding Performance, so I confess my Memory has slipt me with Regard to two Points which should have been mentioned before, and which I am desirous of giving my Thoughts of in this Place, tho' they may never deserve to be made the Subjects of any future Parliamentary Consideration, I mean the Naturalization and Marriage Bills. If ever then they should be brought into either House of Parliament, I would propose that all Tongues should be united in giving them a successful Transit.—Let them pass a God's Name.—Let the Foreigner eat the Bread out of an Englishman's Mouth—let him enjoy our Immunities—let him have his Vote in Corporations—let him trade, and

and fight by Sea, or Land—Let him, in a Word, be as haughty as any *Lord Dane of Old* — So much the better for this solid Arithmetical Reason, which I cannot help chusing as my farewell Argument, namely, The more Instruments there are of Slavery, the more Liberty will accrue in the End—or in other Words, the nearer we are to the former, the sooner we shall arrive at the latter.



F I N I S.

